

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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MARCHING SONG.

If you're game to fight with no end in sight and
never a hand to play,
If you're fit to toil with no hope of spoil and the
toiling itself for pay,
If you'll bear the ink of the thankless work of
making the dream come true,
If you'll march along through a hooding throng
that belies its oath at you,
If you'll learn to meet each new defeat with the
gritty old grin of yore,
And lift your lance in a new advance with hardly
a chance to score,
Then you're just the breed that we sorely need;
you're one of our kith and kin,
So get the swing of the song we sing and join in
the march—fall in!

We promise no loot to the young recruit, no glory
or praise or fame,
No gold you gain in this long campaign—but
plenty of jeers and blame,
The quakers are mean and the rationers lean; the
service is harsh and grim,
The war is on from dark to dawn, from dawn to
the twilight din;
But there's ever the cheer of a comrade near and
the touch of his sturdy arm
And his help to call if you faint and fall where the
harrying foemen warn,
If you scorn reward for the fight that's hard, if
you'd rather be right than win,
Just get the swing of the song we sing and join in
the march—fall in!

If comradeship of hearts—not lips—is more to your
taste than cash,
If ancient friends and trusted goals are idols you long
to smash,
If your patience breaks at the honored takes that
the pure priests have decked,
If you're not content till the veil is rent and the
temple of lies is wrecked,
Then your place is made in our stern brigade that
never can halt or pause,
Till the war is done and the fight is won—the fight
for the human cause,
So take your place and step our pace in spite of the
old world's din
And get the swing of the song we sing and join in
the march—fall in!

—BERTON BRADLEY, in the *Conting Nation*.

The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTIS.

"It ought to have been £10," said the
ironmaster, across the Courthouse table at
Lithgow, when the blast furnace men were
bludgeoned with a fine that ran close to £5
each. He had quite forgotten to tell the
Court that he had already fined some of
them himself.

More commercial morality. Ashwoods,
Ltd., have been fined forty shillings for using
scales that were one ounce on the wrong
side—for the customer. Still Ashwoods
fine was marvellously light compared to that
of the Carcarr iron ore miners, whose crime
wasn't that they swindled the public, but
only that they wanted union wages.

In his reply to the A.W.U. Executive's
attack on himself, Frank Laidie says that,
although he is a member of the Executive,
he received no notification whatever from
the general secretary that a vote of the
Executive was being taken concerning his
actions.

Single-taxer Crawford Vaughan, the op-
portunistic politician who used to run against
the S.A. Labor Party's candidates until he
saw which way the tide was flowing, pelts
mud at the men of the U.L.U. and charges
them with being in league with the Liberals
—and all because the U.L.U. objects to the
scab conduct of the Labor Party. Crawford
Vaughan is both a chameleon and a squid.

If a letter printed in Renmark *Pioneer*,
over the name of Ernest Goodland means
anything at all, it means that a fine large
opportunity for a fool killer is shouting aloud
in the scab fruit country.

Advt. printed in a Sydney daily: "Young
girl wanted for office; must understand
shorthand and typewriting; salary 10s per
week, 9.30 Monday. No. 7, 2nd Cham-
bers, 28 Elizabeth-street." And yet they
say wages are not good in Australia.

The statement published in the daily
press that 10,000 women machinists are re-
quired by Sydney manufacturers is just an
infamous falsehood devised to lure to these
shores a horde of women wage slaves to be
used as a reserve when the coming big
strike in the clothing trade has arrived.

The solid way: Get subscribers for THE
INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

We are asked to publish "The Hobo's
Song," written by the late James Wilson,
of the American I.W.W. It goes to the tune
of the Sankey hymn, "Revive us again," and
was sung all through the great Spokane
free speech fight:

O why don't you work as other men do?
How in hell can I work when there's no work to do?

Chorus—

Hallelujah! I'm a hobo. Hallelujah! hobo again.
Hallelujah! give us a hand-out—to revive us again.

O why don't you save all the money you earn?
If I did not eat, I'd have money to burn.

O I like my boss—he's a good friend of mine,
That's why I'm starving out on the bread line.

I can't buy a job, for I ain't got the dough;
So I ride in a box-car, for I'm a Hobo.

Whenever I get all the money I earn,
The boss will be broke, and to work he must turn.

A "hobo" is defined in Funk and Wag-
nall's American Dictionary as a worker
without any fixed place of abode.

Colonel Foster, instructor in military
science at Sydney University, has been say-
ing that he doesn't think our Labor Party
is a Socialist Party. In time he
thinks the non-Socialists in its ranks will
form a new party, which will be indis-
tinguishable from the Liberal Party at
home.

But there's really no occasion to do that.
The non-Socialists are in full control now,
and the Party as it stands is only distin-
guishable from the Liberal Party "at home"
by its name.

Side by side with Colonel Foster's state-
ment we may place the following, told by
Arthur Griffith to some cockatoo farmers
and shopkeepers and a couple of bank clerks
at a banquet at Cooperbrook:

"Between the democratic section of the
Liberal Party and the Labor Party there
were more points in common than there
were points of difference. People were be-
ginning to learn that the Labor Party were
not the wild-eyed anarchists they were repre-
sented to be. A few crazy agitators in the
Domain were among the worst enemies that
the Labor Party had."

The statement that Mr. Hedger draws
£12 a week from the Blind Institute in
William-street is contradicted. It seems
that he is only paid a scanty wage of £8 a
week for supervising the blind people whose
principally remuneration works out at about £1
week.

The Adelaide G.P.O. General Division
men are up against Josiah Thomas's under-
strapper, Deputy P.M.G. Waddy. On a
recent Saturday, the Deputy P.M.G. al-
leges, the men actually dared to go to lunch
without permission. The men say they
did their work first. They have now been
charged with leaving work without permis-
sion, and it is said they may be suspended
in consequence. The General Division
meeting pledged itself to stand by the men
concerned. The employees say they will
not allow the matter to be dealt with by the
Deputy.

Judge Pring and a jury decided that it's
worth £150 to pull a Leg-iron's lecturer's
nose, and another £100 to libel him. Sena-
tor Jupp Gardiner happened to be the nose-
puller, and he's the person that's got to pay
the verdict—and costs. The judge and jury
evidently reckoned that being lecturer for
Wade's dying show was bad enough without
the orator getting his nose wrung out of
joint as well—especially since Stace-Lloyd
is now in danger of not being able to give
the correct nasal accent to the pronuncia-
tion of his hyphenated name, and may have
to drop the Stace part of it.

W. C. Atkinson writes: "Re the terrible
loss of life among the shirt-waist makers in
New York, I notice that they were nearly
all 'strike-breakers.' Perhaps it would in-
terest your readers to tell them, anent the
recent strike, that a prominent New York
Judge opined (or whined) that it was a
strike against God. It would now seem to
be a case of the 'devil quoting Scripture';
such is the terrible irony of Life. It may
also interest them to know that, after the
judge pronounced his dictum, the girls on
strike cabled to our English Aristophanes,
G.B.S., as the 'only man capable of an-
swering it adequately,' and that Shaw
cabled back—characteristically: 'Delight-
fully medieval America! Always in the
intimate personal confidence of the Al-
mighty.' Vide press, there were no fire
escapes. Should not the owners be prose-
cuted for manslaughter?"

Mrs. Montefiore wrote as follows to Mel-
bourne *Argus* recently, in reply to another
correspondent: "We say, given the enor-
mous amount of wealth which science and
modern discoveries and inventions enable us
to produce, let us agree to produce for use
and not for profit. We say, do away with
competition, with hideous advertisements,
with chaotic industrial and social strife, and
let us, now that easy communication and
facilities for travel have brought the ends of
the earth so close together, let us recognise,
in our social and industrial life, the solidar-
ity of the human race; and let the evolved
and conscious social will be henceforth the
supreme factor in evolution. Socialism, as
a great American thinker has said: pro-
poses to bring forth and educate the best
that is in man; capitalism and competition
are bringing forth and educating the worst.
In its essence Socialism is a religion, stand-
ing for the harmonious relating of the whole
life of man; and that is the reason why it
has caught at the heart and understanding
of the twentieth-century workers, and is de-
veloping among them self-discipline and
fidelity, and a call to elemental righteous-
ness. There can be no industrial peace un-
til there is industrial justice; and there can
be no industrial justice until the worker re-
ceives the full and complete reward of his
labor."

To this the *Argus* editor added a footnote:
"Someone has aptly described this kind of
writing as 'Rainbow chasing.' It will be
obvious that we cannot open our columns to
a discussion of such impracticable ideas."

We Socialists accept the capitalists'
symbol of the "Rainbow" which, according
to the traditional cosmogony of our rulers,
was a sign in the heavens that there should
be no more floods to overwhelm the world.
The "flood" which our "Rainbow-chasing"
activities are up against is the flood of
capitalistic journalism, organised for misre-
presentation; the flood of hypocritical class
morality, which shrieks at Hyett for sug-
gesting that the workers' side of the class
struggle should be carried on with the same
weapons as those used by the masters; the
flood of cant and theological thimble-rigging
which is still used for dividing the ranks of
the workers, and for confusing the real issues
of the industrial struggle.

Sydney *Worker* reckons it up that the
people of N.S.W. must congratulate them-
selves that, as a result of voting for the
Labor Party, the Sydney Gas Co. reduced
the price of gas by 3d per 1000 feet. The
Worker would consider it a matter for con-
gratulation if its wife's grandmother's
Williamsgout refrained from dying as a re-
sult of chewing a *Worker* poster from a stone
wall, and would credit the said Williamsgout's
escape to the result of the vote that
littered the Labor Party into power.

A Government employee, appointed by
Donald Macdonell, has reported that he has
found the charges of sweating made against
Hedger's Blind Institute to be wholly un-
founded, because for the week ending Nov.
24, 1910, 89 blind workers were paid
£95 2s 7d, or about £1 1s 4d each; and
for the week ending December 15, 1910, 94
workers were paid £102 6s 11d, or about
£1 1s 9d each! He gives the amount of
loss on the business transactions of the con-
cern for the year, but doesn't give the wages
paid to the employees during that period.
Isn't £1 1s 9d a sweated wage? Doesn't a
blind man need more to live on than a man
with sight? To settle the question of sweat-
ing at the William-street institution this
paper will undertake to investigate and re-
port fully in these pages, provided it is per-
mitted to conduct the investigation in its
own way.

While Judge Heydon was dealing with
the blast furnace men at Lithgow for having
committed the crime of striking, a lockout
was being enacted at the Vale of Clwydd—a
Lithgow colliery. The manager wanted to
change existing conditions—he wanted to
make the miners use forks for filling coal, a
change that would have given the miners
ever so much more work for ever so much
less money. When the miners wouldn't
agree to the change the manager locked
them out. The lock-out lasted one day, the
manager caving in when he found the
miners were determined. It now remains
to be seen if the Government will prosecute
the Vale of Clwydd Co. with the same alac-
rity that it rushed along to oblige Mr. Hos-
kins, with summonses for the workers who
went out on strike.

A "distinguished visitor" to these shores,
one T. M. Slattery, who says that he was
recently in the United States, where he had
met leading public men, writes to the Syd-
ney *Delirium Tremens* to say that "every-
one in the Commonwealth whose opinion is
worth anything agrees that the people of
Australia are practically living in a fool's
paradise." T. M. Slattery certainly ought
to know.

Three hundred and fifty residents of Ren-
mark signed a petition requesting that the
local hotel be kept closed. Mr. Pitt—one of
the enemies of the union—said the petition
was engineered by the U.L.U. The police
inspectors had assured him that there was no
need for the hotel to be closed. The authori-
ties decided that the hotel must remain
open. In this they simply obeyed the wishes
of the employers, who fondly hope that the
hotel will help them to wreck the cause of
the strikers.

The employers of South Australia are
talking about forming a fighting fund to
conserve their own interests, fight the union-
ists, and protect the non-unionists. Why
they should go to all this trouble we really
can't see. Haven't they got John Verran
and Wallis and Crawford Vaughan and the
whole L.P. to do their work—especially
that of protecting the non-unionists?

Melbourne *Herald* reports re a mass meet-
ing of the implement makers on strike:

Mrs. Montefiore, who is visiting Aus-
tralia under the auspices of the Socialist
Party, addressed the meeting. She con-
gratulated the strikers on their god fight they
were putting up. Strikes, in every country
she had visited, were part of the great class
struggle that was going on, and would go on
until the world had been gained for the
workers. The Socialists' ideal was that
the workers should obtain the full produce
of their labor. They had been robbed by
capitalism. She denounced a system under
which capitalism controlled the means of
production and distribution. The workers
should understand that they must join to-
gether, become solid in their attitude, and
demand the full reward of their labor."

J.T.J. writes from Boggabri: "Enclosed,
another half-year's subscription. . . . May
the paper live long and prosper! I would
just as soon think of destroying a £1 note as
a copy of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.
After I have finished with my copies I lend
them to likely converts. We miss Scott and
Flannery (two good workers in freedom's
cause) from here."

Broken Hill unionists rendered the S.
Africa v. Broken Hill cricket match a
financial failure by applying the boycott, be-
cause a strike-breaker was among the
Barrier players.

There is something startling in the fact
that when a man died in a police cell, and
serious allegations were made by one police-
man that other policemen caused his death,
the matter was first dealt with at a police
inquiry, and then by a judge sitting as a
Royal Commission. Why was it not left to
the ordinary courts to deal with the case in
the ordinary way? Is the Labor Govern-
ment going to lay it down that the police
must be given extra special privileges in the
matter of life and death.

A Sydney parson named Macqueen has
been preaching from the text: "He that
hath no sword let him sell his shirt and
buy one," and the same old bible-banger
has also been declaring, re the Labor Party's
murder scheme, that "if we fail to carry
this thing through in the most thorough and
self-sacrificing and enlightened fashion, the
day may not be very far distant when we
shall have no country to defend," etc., etc.
The parson man in his folly seems to have
forgotten that swords are not of much avail
in these days of lyddite shells and long
range machine guns; furthermore he hasn't
quite realised that the workers haven't got
many shirts that, if sold would fetch the
price of a sword; likewise, he's quite over-
looked the fact that we of the working class
"have no country to defend" already. It
belongs to the robber gang that pays for
pews in the churches. The *Bulletin* has
since arisen to give three cheers for that
silly old gospel grinder, whose mouth seems
to water for blood.

Hurry for subscribers for THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIALIST—the fighting paper.

To our Contributors.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST are reminded that our space is exceedingly limited. The close short articles and crisp and snappy paragraphs will have the best chance of securing publication.

Writers are asked to note that preference will be given to articles dealing with current industrial and political events from a Revolutionary Socialist viewpoint. Articles must not exceed 500 words. Open Column contributions exceeding 500 words cannot be printed.

Write lightly, on one side of the paper only, and leave good space between the lines. When posting, leave copy open, and mark "Press Copy Only." A penny stamp will then be sufficient from any part of Australia. Address to "The Editor." No private communication must be included.

Every contribution must bear the writer's name—not necessarily for publication. Contributions received later than Wednesday cannot be guaranteed insertion in following week's issue.

Friends and Members visiting THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST Office are urged to assist in getting business done with expedition. DON'T STAY TO TALK. We're always busy; and the delays we are subjected to in the daytime we have to make up for by working through the night hours.

Committee and General Meetings.

The following meetings will be held at 274 Pitt-st., Sydney, during the forthcoming week—
 Tuesday, 7—S.F.A. Administrative Council.
 Monday, 7.30 p.m.—Club Executive.
 Monday, 8.30 p.m.—Joint Executive.
 Monday, 9.15 p.m.—Party Executive.

A Blue Mark

through this paragraph indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

A Red Mark

indicates that your Subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper to continue.

The dumb dread People that sit
 All night without sleep for the night,
 All day without food for the day,
 They shall not give their harvest away,
 They shall eat of the fruit and was fat,
 They shall see the desire of their night
 They shall see the desire of their night
 They shall climb with face to the light
 Put in the sickles and reap.

—SWINBURNE.

Nietzsche and Jesus.

BY W.R.W.

NIETZSCHE, in his attack upon Christianity, poured contempt and scorn upon that religion because it was essentially a mean and contemptible creed, fit only for the poor in spirit, the lowly and downcast, and all those who could be classed as wretches, degenerates, and failures.

He contended that Christianity was in no sense a religion fit for self-reliant and successful men, and that, being fundamentally the religion of the poor and degraded, it made for the preservation of a type of man which should be allowed to go to the wall in the stimulating struggle for existence.

The message of the founder of Christianity was, he contended, that the poor in spirit, the shiftless, and unambitious and unintelligent should be succoured and supported at the expense of the intelligent, rich, self-reliant, and virile. This would seriously handicap the latter, and hinder the development of the superman, and so place a serious obstacle in the way of progress which was making for the development of a higher race and the weeding out and extermination of the lower.

The best Nietzsche could say for Christianity was that it deluded the poor and consoled them with a belief that, while the rich have their portion of good things here, the positions will be reversed in the future existence, when the poor will be in heaven and the rich in hell.

This belief, or delusion, of the poor tends to keep them quiet and contented in the face of glaring injustice. It makes for the respect and security of property, and the stability and steadiness of civilisation, under which the more progressive elements can acquire wealth and leisure to develop their studies and so proceed along true lines of development.

Maudlin sympathy, Nietzsche said, should be left to Christian leaders who are too silly to do much harm, and who are to some extent useful in

keeping the poor quiet, while the vigorous, virile, and vigilant proceed to develop their higher faculties unburdened and uninterrupted by sentiment which can only be harmful to the race.

Nietzsche had no love or respect for Christianity; nor for Socialism, in so far as he thought it based on sentiment and pity. He contended that development comes through conflict; that the individual must either do or be done; and that if he pauses to be sentimental and pitying he is lost.

This is why his philosophy has so powerfully affected modern thought. It furnishes an excuse for the existence of Christianity, and shows why the rich may support it, and it furnishes a defence for the rich while they give full liberty to their lust for wealth regardless of the consequences of society.

The wealthy acclaim Nietzsche as the greatest of all modern thinkers, and they point to him as their most powerful champion against Socialism. They claim that he has put morality in a new and wider light, and that actions and conduct are only moral in so far as they make for development.

Briefly, it may be said that the argument against Socialism fails, because Socialism is not based on sentiment. It is based on justice, and Socialists claim that no system can stand the test of time which is not based on justice.

The people may support, for a time, an immoral system, which is, of course, an unjust system, under the mistaken belief that it is just, but criticism finally discovers its defects, and the people turn from it and attack and overthrow it. If the present system is a just one, then Socialists are wrong, but if they succeed in showing it to be unjust they are right, and must in the long run win, and overthrow it. That Socialists have sentiment and full pity for the victims of the present system is true, but such feeling is largely the result of indignation at the sight of the many injustices of the present system.

It may be noted that there is that in Christianity which was overlooked by its founder and all his followers, and which Nietzsche seems not to have noticed.

In his parable of Dives and Lazarus, Jesus described a certain rich man who was "clothed in purple and fine linen," and "fared sumptuously every day." There was also a certain beggar named Lazarus, who lay at his gate full of sores, "desiring to be fed with the crumbs from the rich man's table."

The beggar died and "was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom"; the rich man also died and was buried; and in hell he "lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeing Abraham afar off and Lazarus in his bosom, he cried out and said, "Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame."

But Abraham said, "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedest thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented."

And "beside all this there is a great gulf fixed, so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us that would come from thence."

Then Dives begged that Abraham would send to his five brothers that they might be warned in time to escape the place of torment, but Abraham told him that they had Moses and the prophets and should hear them. Still Dives persisted that if one went to them from the dead they would repent, but Abraham said that even if one went to them from the dead they would not be persuaded.

From this parable it can be seen that Jesus believed that the rich man, Dives, was damned for the sin of being rich, and that the poor man Lazarus was rewarded in heaven because he had been poor in this world.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God," and from these and other passages we can only conclude that he thought the rich man was hopelessly damned.

But, though Jesus thought the rich were lost, he seems to have taken no steps to save them. One would think that, seeing that the rich were in danger of the awful fate of eternal torment, and that the poor were sure of a future in which they were to be rewarded for all they had suffered on earth, his message would have been to the rich, whose danger was terrible, rather than to the poor who were quite safe.

This was a strange inconsistency in the founder of Christianity, and his followers since his time have gone the same way. Instead of organising missions to the heathen or giving bibles to the poor, they should organise missions to the rich and hand them bibles at every street corner, for if they are in danger of being eternally damned, they are deserving of the world's sympathy.

Christianity, then, should have been the religion of the rich, as Nietzsche was as inconsistent as Jesus when he attacked Christianity as the religion of the poor, for it is fundamentally the religion of the rich, supported and maintained by them, and serviceable to them as a means of keeping the poor in subjection. Nietzsche admits this, yet he attacks this religion which serves the class he would defend, and deludes the class he would enslave. According to Nietzsche's theory, there must be slaves and masters, and Christianity serves the interests of the master, and tends to keep the slave quiet and contented in his slavery.

But though Nietzsche attacked Christianity as a fraud and a lie, he commended it to the master-class as a great safe-guard. He was quite prepared to use this fraud to assist in enslaving the working-class—which, of course, is unjust to the latter. On this injustice and fraud the whole system is based, and it goes without saying that such a system cannot stand investigation. Socialism, based as it is upon absolute justice, must in the end triumph over both Christianity and Nietzscheism.

Unions and Unionism.

BY ROBERT RIVES LA MONTE.

THE Old Unionism believed in high initiation fees, high dues, in strict limitation of the number of apprentices, in accumulating vast war funds, so that when the single craft or trade to which the union was almost invariably confined, struck, it could pay strike benefits for many months while the struggle dragged on and on till the strikers lost heart and hope. While the one craft struck all the other craft in the same industry continued to work, and thus helped the bosses to beat their fellow workers.

The New Unionism aims, not to keep the workers out, but to draw them in. Its doors are wide open, low initiation fees, low dues, little or no limitation of apprentices. It realises that the manual skill on which craft distributions were based is vanishing before the advance of the Machine. It pays little or no heed to craft distinctions, but aims to embrace in one and the same union every man, woman and child in or about a given industry. It needs no big war funds, for it does not wish any long-drawn-out strikes to starve and discourage the workers.

It believes in striking quick and hard with all its weapons at once. It believes in calling out every man and

woman it can at once, and tying up mercilessly the whole industry. There is no need to prolong such a strike. It is usually either won or lost in the first three days. It seldom lasts more than ten.

Such strikes not only gain more, and gain it quicker for the workers, than the Old Unionism ever did or could, but they have political effects. They inspire with a most wholesome fear the political and journalistic lackeys of your Masters.

A Word to Our Readers.

BY G. W. JORDEN-EN.

WITH the issue after next (No. 52) THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST completes the first year of its existence—a year that has marked an epoch in the working-class history of Australia, inasmuch as (in addition to the birth of this paper) it has seen the Labor Party victoriously climb to power in both the Australian Parliament and the Parliament of this State. From a revolutionary working-class viewpoint, by far the most important event of 1910 in N.S.W. was the appearance of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. Its publication was undertaken in the face of enormous difficulties; and its weekly production has entailed immense sacrifices on the part of its staff and many other comrades. Its success has been extraordinary. It is to-day hailed, from end to end of Australia, as the clear exponent of Revolutionary Socialism, the uncompromising propagandist of Revolutionary Unionism, and the fearless champion of the oppressed. Never before in this State, or in Australia, was the case for Socialism presented with such unerring and scientific clearness; never before was the ruling-class confronted with such uncompromising vigor.

It is good to know that these things are recognised by the thinking workers—that every honest Socialist in Australia is with THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST in its fight. But there is more fighting to be done—and still more. And to make the fight effective the paper must be strengthened; for the paper is the main strength of our propaganda. In due time, when our financial position warrants it, we desire to add another two pages.

Our friends will help us to this end by promptly paying their subscriptions as they fall due. The blue and red markings indicate when subscriptions have run out. The issue after next all subscriptions that commenced with our first issue will have expired. Prompt renewals will lighten our managerial work considerably, besides relieving the strain on our financial resources. Subscribers will readily understand that, with an exceedingly large subscribers' list, it is a financial impossibility to keep names on our list after the sub. has run out. For this reason we are compelled to strictly observe the conditions set forth in our Blue and Red Mark notice. Where special circumstances make it impossible for a subscriber to meet his or her obligations, while still desiring to be in receipt of the paper, early notice in writing stating particulars should be sent to the office, and we will endeavor to meet all reasonable requests.

In addition to prompt payment of subscriptions, members and sympathisers can materially help us by occasional or regular donations to the Press Fund. When the paper was started, we opened the Press Fund for the purpose of completing the purchase of the printing plant. Thanks to subscriptions to that fund, with additional help from the movement, we have not once defaulted in our payments for the type and machinery, which, with extra special effort on the part of all who wish the Revolutionary Socialist movement well, we should have clear at the end of the present year.

Of course, new plant will have to

be added as the paper grows in size and circulation; but that need can be dealt with when we meet it.

For the present, the pressing demands are that subscribers pay their subscriptions immediately they fall due; that each reader shall endeavor to get new subscribers; and that old readers and new shall give a steady lift to the Press Fund.

Lines from Lithgow.

FOLLOWING is the somewhat sensational statement of a blast furnace worker:

"When I went back to work on Monday, 7th inst. (after being on strike) I was asked to start on 4 p.m. shift. My attention was drawn to a notice which was posted up on the works, and on reading it I found it was signed by Henderson, the manager of the Blast Furnace. It was a list of names of the men starting work, and assigning each man the position or kind of work he was to start on.

"My original position was founder at 12s per shift, but, according to the list, I was told off as slagger at 9s per shift; and again, according to the list, the man who previous to the strike worked under me as slagger was told off as founder at 12s per shift. When I mentioned the matter to Mr. Henderson, he said, 'I will not have you as founder again at any price.' I then immediately consulted Mr. C. Hoskins, in the presence of Mr. Henderson; Mr. Hoskins said that I could take my own job back again as founder at 12s per shift on condition that I would pay a fine of £4, which would be given to the local hospital funds. He also said: 'How would you like to pay it—one pound per pay or ten shillings per pay?' I said: 'Ten shillings per pay will do me.' He said: 'Alright, that part of the trouble is over.'

"When I received my first pay after the strike the sum of one pound was deducted."

There is a double injustice in this incident. The man concerned was fined £1 11s 6d at the court over the strike, and now the firm adds another £4—£5 11s 6d in all, in addition to deducting one pound instead of the ten shillings agreed upon. This is one way of making the wives and children suffer for the sins of the fathers against Capitalism.

Bob Pillans has asked the local *Mercury* to deny that they had gained a victory, as stated by Holland at his recent meeting. Blast furnace men persist in saying that Mr. Pillans did tell them they had gained a victory.

Some of the furnacemen also say that Gann, Dooley, and Carmichael all told them that they had gained a victory. They allege that the politicians told them the fines would most likely be one shilling, but certainly not more than £1. They further said that it was one thing to be fined, and another thing to pay the fines.

A farce is occasionally played at the furnace. One man will come up to another, with his hand behind his back—for the tip—saying, 'It's alright, Mr. Hoskins; we have got the men back to work. We'll meet you at the Hotel Australia.'

Some of the men are inconsiderate enough to say that certain politicians were bought over.

Hoskins has now got a "tell-tale" clock at the furnace and conditions are rapidly getting worse.

Half Lithgow declares that the only thing open for Dooley was to have accepted Holland's challenge to try and clear his party and himself. Anyway, at the present time, Dooley's name is mud.

Of course, we can come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Dooley is afraid to meet the Socialist in debate.

A letter sent to press recently reveals the apparent capture of some of the officials of the I.W.W. Club by the Labor Party. A perusal of the letter referred to will show that the almost exact kind of blackleg game has been played against the Revolutionary Socialist movement that Mr. Dooley, in his letter to the Lithgow Socialists, stipulated Mr. Moroney should play. It seems as if our Azoff had cheerfully hastened to fall in with the strike-breaking politicians' wishes and perform the very dirty work that other men couldn't be got to do. Every honest industrial Unionist will deeply regret that the name of the I.W.W. Club should be made use of for the purpose of giving publication to deliberately-conceived falsehoods concerning the Revolutionary Socialist movement and Socialists at the behest of treacherous politicians.

Propaganda Fixtures.

Sunday.

DOOLEY, 3.—Riley (chair), Feldhausen, Holland, Wilson, Rutherford.
MURPHY PLACE, 7.30.—Whitmore (chair), Slade, Rutherford. Literature: J. Lee.
GILCHRIST STREET, 7.30.—Fullham (chair), Feldhausen, Wilson. Literature: T. Barrie.

Saturday.

NEWTOWN BRIDGE, 7.30.—Walsh, Riley, Rutherford, Denford. Literature: Ritchie.

The Referenda.

From a Socialist Viewpoint.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

IN bygone days the politicians of the old parties planned to side-track the working-class with Free-trade and Protection cries, with sectarianism, and in devious other ways. Time was when they were wont to shout from the house-tops that "you can't sink the fiscal question." That day has gone. The fiscal cry is dead; the sectarian serpent is only a wriggling crippled thing. The Labor Party has secured control of the Federal Parliament and of various State Parliaments. Because of the bourgeois nature of its economic foundations the Labor Party can't make good—even in the matter of its promises to palliate. Therefore, there has arisen the need for a new cry to side-track the workers. This comes in the form of a demand for new powers for the Federal Parliament, met with violent opposition by certain members of the State Parliaments. For the alterations, Labor members and exploiters stand side by side; against the alterations, exploiters and Labor members stand side by side.

The Socialist view of it is that, whether "Yes" wins or "No" wins, Fat wins, Privilege wins, the Exploiter wins.

Incidentally, let it be noted that we are fully seized of the trend of capitalist political development in Australia; we are quite well aware that Unification is inevitable, that in time State Governors and Parliaments will go, and that the Federal Parliament will achieve supreme control. We couldn't stop this happening if we wanted to—and we don't want to. What we do want is to point out to the wage-workers—our class—that when the Referenda are over, and "Yes" has been recorded, their position will not have altered in any material particular, except in so far as the control of their industrial affairs will have been "trustified"—lifted from the control of a number of capitalist courts in the various State and handed over to the control of one capitalist court under the Federation. The wage-worker will still remain a wage worker. So long as he remains a wage-worker, he will be robbed. The Federal court of Capitalism may give him an increase in wages; the cost of living will rise accordingly. The Federal Court may endeavor to fix uniform wages throughout the Commonwealth; the only effect of that will be to make the conditions of competition between the rival business concerns a little more even. None of these things could give the worker a larger proportion of the wealth his or her labor creates, much less ALL of it.

Reading the Labor Party's proposals, it will be seen that there is no suggestion to strengthen the industrial power of the workers—only to (1) strengthen the political power of the Federal Parliament and (2) strengthen the power of the Federal High Court and Arbitration Court in the matter of its gripping of the organizations and affairs of the industrial workers.

Briefly summed up, the Labor Party's demands are that the Federal Parliament shall have power (1) over trade and commerce; (2) to "regulate" matters concerning corporations; (3) to control wages and conditions of labor in any trade, industry, or calling; (4) to buy out "monopolies" and nationalise them.

Federal control of trade and commerce is a matter that fundamentally interests only the exploiting class—who control the Federal Parliament. The call for Federal "regulation of the development of trusts and corporations" exposes the recklessness with which the politicians play the game of Flapdoodle. The trust is an inevitable development. To endeavor to check it (especially by a Parliament some of whose principal men are capable of being brought up whenever the trust so desires) is about the same as if Mr. Andrew Fisher should go out to Bondi to mop up all the waters of the Pacific with his Coronation knee breeches, or Mr. W. M. Hughes should announce his determination to proceed to Mars in his motor car.

The proposal to place the control of the affairs of the working-class finally into the hands of the High Court is most interesting. A working-class party would have started out to deprive the class courts of Capitalism of any right to control the affairs of the honest workers. It is peculiar that working men and women should be found gullible enough to believe that the mere transferring of the control of wages and conditions of labor from the State Supreme Court to the Federal High Court could materially benefit them. It is surely apparent that the change will leave things much as they are. These matters are now controlled by the State Courts. These State Courts make conflicting awards. In this only do they differ from the Federal Court, which promises to make uniform wages and conditions for the respective industries, but which is doomed to find that its "uniform" awards will be rendered conflicting instruments by reason of altered economic conditions under different geographical circumstances. State Court or Federal Court, however, the worker remains a slave. Re-

volutionary Socialism demands, in the name of the working class, that the working class only shall have control of its own affairs.

As to the "nationalisation" of monopolies—what does it matter to the Lithgow workers whether Mr. Hoskins retains a monopoly of the manufacture of pig iron and steel, or it is vested in the Federal Government. So long as the Class State exists, the Federal Government will not amount to more than what it amounts to now—a committee of the exploiting class. If the men who make profits for Mr. Hoskins go on strike, they will be put in jail; if the men who make profits for the Class State go on strike, they will be put in jail! What's the difference? Men only go on strike against unjust conditions—against robbery. But, the Labor Party says, we'll give you more wages! What of it? "More wages!" implies: "We'll rob you, certainly; but not of quite so much as the other fellow robbed you of." In the end, the robbery is the same, whether the robber's name is State Capitalism or Private Capitalism.

The Socialists then will vote then neither "Yes" nor "No." It's not of their circus at all. If they vote "Yes" they're voting for Capitalism; if they vote "No" they're equally voting for Capitalism.

They will vote for Socialism by writing "Socialism" across their ballot papers—and they will redouble their efforts to educate their class up to the fact that emancipation for the workers does not lie in the mere changing of Constitutions or the minor phases of Capitalist Society but in the overthrow of Capitalism itself.

Lock-out at Balmain.

THREE weeks ago the manager of the Balmain Colliery gave the miners notice that, after 21 days, conditions would be changed and a hewing rate of 1s 6d would be instituted. This was at once rejected by the men—it would have meant a reduction of about 3s 6d a day. They offered to accept a hewing rate of 2s 6d. This the manager declined. A conference was held on Tuesday of last week, when the miners were offered 2s 0d per ton on condition they would accept the whole of the Illawarra award. This would have meant increasing the hours from 8 to 9, reducing the wheelers from 8s 3d a day to 8s 3d, and also reducing the shift men who were entitled to 11s 4d. (At a previous conference the directors laid it down that the miners were entitled to a shilling a day more than the Illawarra miners because of the terrible depth and heat of the mine.) The miners were quite prepared to go on working under the existing conditions, but when they presented themselves on Monday morning they were told there was no work for them unless they liked to accept the terms offered by the manager, namely, the Illawarra award. Thus a lock-out was at once created, and it remains to be seen whether the lockers-out will be prosecuted by the Labor Government. Two detectives put in an appearance at the Balmain miners' meeting room, and when asked what they were there for, they said: "TO KEEP ORDER." Asked if they also had orders to go to the employers' offices, they refused to answer. The locked out men at Balmain now want to know if the Labor Government sent those detectives along—and why!

Renmark's "Roll of Honor."

S. NEEDHAM, A. Dawson, R. Beer, T. Lewis, T. Edmonds, Cleve, C. White, A. Zander, Ben Coombs, C. Robertson, J. Melville, Bloom, H. Zanders, Elsley, Bob Lovell, Harry Lovell, Sid. Lovell, Ern. Lovell, Frank Lovell, Jock Miller, A. Sobey, Thos. Spinks, N. Wilson, B. Stark, Stewart, H. Rorklack, F. Rorklack, J. Fallon, P. Felipsim, Romaditchi, J. Brow, J. Butcher, H. Dietmar, H. Black, F. Catchlove, M. Keith, T. Thamm, F. Turner, W. Anderson, A. Beckington, Whitlock Jones, Priestor, Reid Hugh, Curly Anderson, O. Weste, Herbert Logue, Quarteman, Brawn, Panyon, Mrs. Agers and family, Stanley Price and wife, Headley Price and wife, Chas. Webb, Fred Hopper, Tom Cutlack, Miss J. Cutlack, Mrs. Cutlack, Miss Joan Cutlack, McDougall, McDougall, Nellie Lewis, Mable Ford, E. Capee, N. Phillips, W. Foster, Jim Brown, Miss Doherty, Miss Francis Agers, Camilly Payne, Alexander, W. Phillips, N. Eggy, Snow, Charlie Woods, Mrs. Kate Woods, Arthur Dawson, Herrick E. Jackson, S. Kisdman, Slade and family, Oscar Peterson, Jno. Fallon, R. Beer, W. Whitburn, Edw. Readon, Hughie Anderson.

At the Party meeting on Tuesday night a resolution was carried congratulating and welcoming the newly-formed Lithgow branch of the S.F.A.

The Class War at Renmark.

BY F. E. SPILLMAN.

NINE women and girls and a boy were brought here from Mildura in drags by the Growers' Ass., on Sunday, to do scab work. They tried to get them down by boat, but the loyal U.L.U. crew told the captain they'd walk ashore if the scabs came aboard.

It is rumored that a Mr. Pickering—agent for Lord Ranfurly (late Governor of N.Z.), who owns the Delamore Estate at Mildura—had women working for 3s 6d a day. They struck, and got 7s.

I am forwarding a scab list; some of them are leaving here, and may strike other States.

The employers gave constant men till March 27 to send in their names. A condition was that they return their U.L.U. tickets. Only weak-kneed worthless mules, who were never known to kick, would do this.

Hundreds of casual workers have left here almost without a penny. These could have got the 8s a day for the season, but they stood out to ensure the constant men getting 8s all the year round.

The majority have stood like true soldiers of the Revolution.

Despotism is rampant. A union man, Murray, was arrested and charged with being suspected of assaulting a person at the "battle of Basley's Hill." He was taken to jail. He had to appear at 10 next day before Messrs. Taylor and Holldrake. He asked for 14 day's remand, which was opposed by the police inspector; then he asked for 8 days' remand. This Mr. Taylor was in favor of granting; but the other old fogey on the bench and the inspector were opposed to it, and Murray was ordered to appear at 2 p.m. same day. It seemed as if they were prepared to hang, draw, and quarter him. The union sent a wire to Adelaide, demanding that the J.S.P. be compelled to adjourn the case; and when the case was called in the afternoon they said they "had considered the matter, and in justice to the defendant would grant the remand." As a matter of fact, pressure had been exercised from Adelaide. The police inspector made a Williamson of himself by declaring the law did not allow remands in such cases.

I shall be leaving here shortly, and shall hold meetings all the way down to Adelaide, to push the paper. Later on, I shall make for Westralia.

The police have just served summonses on Messrs. Brand and Sandercock (local president and secretary respectively) in connection with the Union's attitude towards a boarding house, the proprietors of which are claiming £100 damages because the hash-house was blacklisted.

The policeman who allowed his 14-years-old son to work as a scab is not regarded as a hero here.

There is great indignation locally concerning the determination of the authorities to keep the hotel open in spite of the almost unanimous wish of the workers. Already the hotel has been utilised to engineer several fights.

While speaking the other evening on working-class papers, the writer condemned the local *Pioneer*. When *THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST* was mentioned, Mr. Taylor (a Justice of the Peace, you know), who was reporting for the *Pioneer*, shouted out something about "a scab paper." He was reminded that his paper printed scab advts. The result of his interruption was that every copy of *THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST* sold out, as well as other literature.

John Verran's police are doing great work for the owners. The police are scabbing it on their class just as much as those who go to work in the orchards.

Murphy and Harry Clarke have both done great educational work in connection with this strike.

Three Letters concerning Lithgow.

A Challenge to Mr. James Dooley, M.L.A.

Waratah-street, Lithgow,
March 24, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the local branch of the S.F.A. to challenge you to meet Mr. H. E. Holland, of the Socialist Federation of Australasia, in debate in a Lithgow hall within, say, fourteen days, or at the earliest date that will suit your convenience. You to affirm (1) The justification of the Labor Party's general advocacy of arbitration, and its opposition to the revolutionary unionism advocated by the International Socialists; (2) justification of your own attitude in connection with the Lithgow and Carcoar trouble; (3) justification of the Labor Party's failure to repeal the Industrial Disputes Act; (4) justification of the Labor Party's failure to repeal the Coercion Act. Mr. Holland to deny. Matters of detail to be mutually arranged. Kindly let me have a reply at your earliest convenience.—Yours faithfully, A. SHAWCROSS, secretary pro. tem.

Mr. Dooley replies to the Challenge.

Parliament House, Sydney,
March 25, 1911.

A. SHAWCROSS, Esq., sec., pro. tem., Lithgow Branch, S.F.A.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 24th inst., challenging me to meet Mr. Holland in debate in Lithgow. I may state at once that I absolutely refuse to allow my name to be used to advertise Mr. Holland or any other man whom I consider is doing an injury to the cause of the worker.

I do not wish to be misunderstood, or for you to infer that I am afraid to meet Mr. Holland, as I think I may claim to be at least his equal as a speaker, and to have a better knowledge of the subject of Socialism. My main reason for refusing to meet Mr. Holland is that I consider his speeches and writings tend to keep back the movement of Socialism, which cause I claim to have more at heart than Mr. Holland. People listening to his personal abuse of certain men and his misstatement of facts, either made in ignorance or wilfully saying what he knows to be untrue, may lead the public to believe that he is a Socialist and what he says is Socialism, thereby turning many people away from noble movement. It is neither socialistic or manly to attempt to lead men, women, and children into starvation when you know there is no hope ahead, and any man who uses this means to gain notoriety is a humbug and worse. May I suggest to you men, whom I believe are honest and sincere, to do one thing before selecting the Socialist organisation to belong to (and I would like to see you all studying Socialism). Arrange a debate with Mr. Moroney, or some member of the Australian Socialist League, to debate with Mr. Holland: (1) Is the S.F.A. a socialist organisation or a bogus assn.? (2) Is the paper published by Mr. Holland run in the interests of Socialism? (3) Is Mr. Holland a Socialist or a faker and opportunist? The result of this debate would give many of us a good idea of what is best to be done to promote the growth of true Socialism, of which I claim to be as sincere, as earnest, and in my humble way as honest a worker for a co-operative commonwealth as any man in the State.—Yours faithfully, JAMES DOOLEY.

P.S.—Re my attitude during the various strikes in my electorate, Mr. Holland cannot injure me by his lying statements, as I know in my own heart I have always done what was best in the interests of the workers.—J.D.

The Rejoinder of the Revolutionary Socialists.

61 Goulburn-street, Sydney,
April 2, 1911.

MR. JAMES DOOLEY, M.L.A.,

Parliament House, Sydney.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of March 25, in answer to the challenge of the Lithgow Branch of the S.F.A., has been forwarded to me by Mr. Shawcross, and I hasten to reply.

I note your statement that you "absolutely refuse to allow your name to be used to advertise Mr. Holland or any other man whom you consider is doing an injury to the cause of the worker." My dear sir, you will agree with me that, entertaining as your excuse undoubtedly is, and hilariously as it will be read by the men at Lithgow, it is also quite equal to a plea of GUILTY.

It is not necessary to tell you that if the Lithgow Socialists had been seeking to advertise myself or any other member of the S.F.A., they would hardly have gone to an obscure politician whose name is practically unknown beyond the confines of his electorate, and who is rarely heard from except when there votes to be angled for, bridges to be built, or strikes to be broken. Really you are the person to whom in this case the advt. would have been given—under a searchlight glare, too. But the advertising of either you or me is beside the point. The Lithgow Socialists' challenge is clearly set forth in their letter to you. There are four items detailed there for discussion—four counts in the Socialist indictment for you to answer.

Of course, my dear sir, you are "not afraid to meet Mr. Holland": of course, my dear sir, you are "at least his equal as

a speaker": of course, my dear sir, you "have a better knowledge of the subject of Socialism than Mr. Holland": of course, my dear sir, you "have the cause of Socialism more at heart than Mr. Holland." All of this may be conceded. Why, then, should you hesitate to meet myself or any other Revolutionary Socialist—you with your unfaltering courage and your overflowing eloquence and your wide knowledge and your heart bursting with loyalty to Socialism? The trouble is, my dear sir, that your constituents—I mean the wage-workers among your constituents whose votes lifted you from the ruck, and by the betrayal of whose interests Mr. Hoskins so materially benefitted—have got an absurd notion into their heads that it's *them* you are timorous of meeting where the searchlight might be thrown on the screen of the doings of your Party and yourself.

Your written abuse of myself I have read with amused interest. But, really, my dear Mr. Dooley, abuse of me is no explanation to the wage-workers of your conduct in connection with the breaking of that strike; nor will it explain how your party came to be found prosecuting working-men under a law your Party had promised to repeal three years ago; nor yet will it account for your Party's opposition to the Revolutionary Unionism the International Socialists advocate.

I quite agree with you when you say that "it is Socialism nor manly to attempt to lead men, women, and children into ruin and starvation when you know there is no hope ahead, and any man who uses this means to gain notoriety is a humbug and worse." But, my dear sir, who ever said that sort of thing is Socialism? You just made that bald statement—and left it there. You tilted at a windmill. You didn't say a word to fasten the charge of attempting to lead men and women and children to ruin on any one at all? You will pardon me for pointing out that the inference seems to lie in the direction of certain Labor members who led the blast furnace workers, and the Carcoar miners as well (with false promises concerning the bringing of a certain iron master to his knees), into disaster and ruin and starvation and right up alongside the jail gates. The blacklisted men at Lithgow and Carcoar, with their wives and little ones in want, or in danger of want, and the men who may yet have to go to jail, are eloquent evidence of this. But I do not think the Labor members referred to did this vile thing for notoriety. Mr. Hoskins himself may be in possession of the secret of *why* they did it.

As to the latter part of your letter, my dear Mr. Dooley, your endeavor to shelter yourself behind another man who claims to be a Socialist, but who does not endorse the Revolutionary Socialism of the S.F.A., is the most entertaining part of your epistle. I doubt very much if Mr. Moroney will thank you; for it is no compliment to the A.S.L. when you suggest that one of its representatives should step into the breach to save the Labor Party from the unanswerable indictment preferred against it by the Revolutionary Socialists. But, if you or your Party can persuade Mr. Moroney to fall in with your wishes, I shall be pleased to meet him, at any of our Sydney Sunday afternoon meetings, on the points so nicely pre-arranged by yourself; always provided that one week's notice is given.

But, my dear sir, if you really believe the A.S.L. is the *only* Socialist organisation, and if you really have the cause of Socialism at heart, as you say, how is it that you are *not* a member of the A.S.L.? Isn't it just a little unfortunate for you that the A.S.L. comes very close to the S.F.A. in its condemnation and repudiation of the Labor Party, whatever may be the extent of other differences that divide them?

And anyway, my dear Mr. Dooley, even if Mr. Moroney or any other person calling himself a Socialist could be induced to become sufficiently treacherous and slanderous to play the game you wish and denounce the Revolutionary S.F.A. as a bogus organisation; even if some one could be got silly enough to argue, just to oblige you, that THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST isn't a Socialist paper; even if you could could secure some one ridiculously stupid enough to proclaim that I am not or some other Socialist is not a Socialist—do you really think, my dear sir, that would help your case in any way? The Revolutionary Socialists have made the S.F.A.; the Revolutionary Socialists have made THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST; the Revolutionary Socialist movement has placed H. E. Holland and the other Revolutionary Socialists where they stand to-day. Therefore, the Socialists are the best judges of what is a Socialist organisation, what is a Socialist paper, who is a Socialist.

In your letter you offer a deliberate insult to our Lithgow comrades. You assume that they don't know what is a Socialist organisation; you assume they don't know whether a paper is a Socialist paper even when they have read it for months or years; you assume they don't know what Socialism is, or what man is or is not a Socialist! Really, my dear Mr. Dooley, you assume and presume altogether too much! Why, there are men in the Lithgow branch of the S.F.A. who know more of Socialist economy and Socialist history than

you have ever known or will ever be likely to know.

Perhaps you have heard of a slippery creature which lives in the water and which is called the squid. When the squid's little life is in danger, and his little heart is quaking, as he flees from his foe he squirts out an inky substance which discolors the water all about him. Under cover of the cloudiness of this, he hides himself from the enemy, and eventually escapes while the water is still dirty. My dear Mr. Dooley, your effort to emulate the squid has been most heroic; but, really, the Revolutionary Socialists can't compliment you on the cleverness of your endeavor. They admit you have made them laugh ever so much; they accept your assurance that *you are not afraid*; but they quite fear that the wage-workers among your constituents won't take the same charitable view of things.

Re your post-script, may I ask you to definitely name those portions of my charges which you refer to as "lying statements." Every allegation I made at my Lithgow meetings was based on information supplied to me by your own constituents—mostly, in fact, by blast furnace workers. If you can show me that in any particular I have spoken falsely, I shall hasten to tender the most unreserved apology. But, are my statements false? And, if they are, what an excellent opportunity you are letting pass when you decline to expose the lying nature of them to my face before a gathering of your own constituents!—I am, my dear sir, Yours for Revolt, H. E. HOLLAND.

Our Open Letter to Judge Heydon.

How it was Viewed by the Judge.

Judge's Chambers, Industrial Court,
Sydney, 31.3.11.

DEAR SIR,—Some one has been kind enough to send to me a copy of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST containing your open letter to me. I have read it with great interest, and I write now to express my sincere appreciation of the fair and courteous tone of your remarks so far as they relate to me (and indeed I think throughout the letter).

Yours truly,

CHAS. G. HEYDON.

H. E. HOLLAND.

The following resolution was placed on the U.L.U. books at Renmark, and ordered to be sent to the press, and also to Labor-member Wallis: "That this Union has no confidence in Chief Secretary Wallis, and we consider he is only a tool in the hands of the capitalist class, for his action in sending police to Renmark."

What the mover of that motion has got to learn is that Wallis is only one of a gang. It is the Parliament of S.A. that reflects the wishes of Capitalism. Parliament itself—and more especially the Labor Party as a whole—is just as guilty as Wallis is.

Propaganda Subscriptions.

THE Club Executive desires to acknowledge the following subscriptions, collected by H. Maguire, for the purpose of defraying expenses of canvassing tour in the northern coal districts:

G. Reeve 1s, E. Burmeister 1s, T.H.H. 5s, A. Hartle 2s, M. Zimmermain 2s, W. T. Harris 2s, H.M. 5s, H. E. Holland 2s 6d, A. Loos 1s, B. Tracey 2s 6d, H. Garlich 1s, A. G. Kerr 2s 6d, The Slave 2s 6d, D. Norton 2s 6d, S. Pike 1s, J. Engstrom 1s, Friend 1s, A. Unsen 2s, T. Barrie 5s, A. J. Malcolm 2s 6d, J.B. 2s 6d, E. Ritchie 2s, Rapps 2s 6d, A. L. Roberts 2s 6d, D. Stewart 2s 6d, E. Wenzel 1s, M. Schenberger 2s 6d, R. Wenzel 2s 6d, O. Newman 1s, A. Wenzel 1s, C.E.P. 1s, Friend 1s, J. Pohl 2s 6d, R. Wenzel 2s 6d, F. Dunker 1s, J. R. Wilson 2s 6d, C. Schwartz 1s, H. Dierks 2s, O. Martin 1s, C. Whitmore 2s, Slade 2s 6d, A. Gaun 1s, G. Eggemberger 1s, E. W. Wutke 1s, P. Dumont 1s, G. Manuel 2s 6d, W. Scott 7s 6d, J. Moran 2s 6d, O. Shires 1s, O. Polsen 2s, A. James 2s, H. Diedericks 2s, Dick 1s, R. Breheny Total £5 11s.

The Press Fund.

Already acknowledged	£	s	d
Per Mrs. E. Anderson (Book 53)	75	17	7
G. Burgess 1s, C. Hulthen 1s, O. Hartman 1s, O. Vaartle 1s, Proscold 1s, H. D. 1s		0	6
Domain collection		1	15
Total		77	19
Advanced as Loans.			
Already acknowledged		5	0
Balance		82	19

All communications to be addressed to O. W. Jorgensen, secretary, Press Fund Committee, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

May Day Demonstrations.

SEE
Next Issue

S.F.A. News & Notes.

Broken Hill.

CONSIDINE, C. W. Green, "Brumby" Flanagan, and Norman Rancie arrived on Saturday, and were heartily received by the Barrier Socialists.

The meeting of the branch to-day, at new premises, decided to start propaganda meetings on the street corners on next Saturday, and a Sunday evening lecture in our Hall.

The movement is going ahead, a great future for Socialism on the Barrier is bounding on the horizon.—March 16, 1911.

South Australia.

On Sunday last, comrade A. K. Wallace delivered a stirring address, on the anniversary of the Paris Commune, to a very large audience.

During the past week we have had a visit from comrades Green and Rancie, from Melbourne. On Saturday night and Sunday afternoon they both addressed large audiences at an open air meetings, and were listened to attentively.

The Sunday school is rapidly growing, and many of the parents show a growing interest in the work of the school.—24.3.11.

Sydney Jottings.

The secretary this week received a letter from comrade Layley, of Sandford, Vic., with £1 towards the Party Premises Fund, and notifying that he had forwarded two books for the library, "The Life of Debs" and "The Art of Lecturing," both of which arrived safely.

Last week comrade Ike Askew and Mrs. Askew left Sydney for their home at Collarenebri, after a stay of some weeks in the Metropolis. This week comrade McEnery also left for the same centre.

On Monday of last week, A. Crawford, of South Africa, left Sydney for Melbourne. He has addressed the striking implement makers, getting in fine work for Socialism.

Mrs. Montefiore, who has been addressing very successful meetings in Melbourne, returns to Sydney this week.

Sunday's domain meeting was a huge success. Rutherford (chair), Riley, Wilson, and Holland were the speakers.

On Saturday night at Newtown, Rutherford, Walsh, and Slade addressed a splendid meeting.

On Sunday night successful meetings were held at Goulburn-street and Martin Place. There was no interference by the police.

At the Party general meeting on Tuesday night a resolution was unanimously carried regretting that the I.W.W. Club should have permitted its name to be used to promulgate discreditable falsehoods concerning accredited representatives of the Party, apparently at the instance of strike-breaking politicians.

Lithgow Branch Formed.

Lithgow was red the other week. Labor blue was at a discount. The Labor Party's strike prosecutions have proved the best educational work ever performed in Lithgow. Record crowds eagerly absorbed the utterances of Holland and Crawford (South Africa). Socialism is the talk everywhere. Four Socialist meetings in five days is unprecedented. Crowds who formerly jeered the Socialist speakers came to these meetings and cheered.

On Friday night comrade Crawford addressed a record crowd from the balcony of the Grand Central Hotel. At the conclusion of his address he appealed to Revolutionary Socialists to help form a branch of the S.F.A. Fourteen stalwarts came forward, and a branch was duly formed.

Comrade B. Scully is appointed chairman for the present, and A. Shawcross will act as secretary. Every member means to push THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST in the district. An attempt will be made to keep the meetings going, and it is hoped to have periodic visits from Sydney comrades who can interest the people in the only cause worth fighting for.

Administrative Council.

At last meeting a recommendation was received from Victoria to the effect that the anti-militarist conference should be held at Adelaide immediately after the S.F.A. conference, instead of at Sydney as originally proposed. It was resolved to endorse this and submit to National Executive.

S.F.A., Lithgow Branch.

Chairman: B. SCULLY.
Secretary: A. SHAWCROSS, Waratah-st., Lithgow.

International Socialist Party.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Party will be held at the rooms, 274 Pitt-street, on Tuesday, April 11, to deal with Conference Proposals.—J.R. WILSON, Sec.

Party Premises Fund.

Previously acknowledged £ s d
G. H. Turnbull 1s, Miss Kerr 1s, Mrs. James 6s, Wm. Layley £1, D. Stewart 1s, S. Pike 2s, L.F. 1s, Mrs. E. Anderson 1s, E. Wagner 1s

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COMRADES.

Comrade mine, beyond the shadow
Lies our Land of Eldorado,
Lies our Eden fair and free;
All the wide Australia's glory,
All her nature-song and story,
Shall belong to you and me.

Gypsy twain, across the Ranges
We shall see the silent changes
Of the sunshine and the shade;
We shall hear the songs, entrancing,
Of the bush-birds softly calling
From the leafy ever-glade.

With the roads, the roads, before us,
With our blue skies burning o'er us,
When the clover's wet with dew,
We will share mending pleasure
Of the morning, and her treasure
Shall be free to me and you.

Oh, the plains, the plains, are ours, dear,
All their herbage bright with flowers, dear,
Waving in the sunlit West,
As our camp-fire's smoke, uplifted
In the glowing cool, is drifted
Over lazy lands of Rest.

And our troubled souls, and saddened,
Shall be upward-born and gladdened
By a music of the sea,
Where—on moonlit beaches gleaming
Under restless tides instreaming—
Gypsy twain we wander free.

Ours the Northern jungle's greenness,
Ours a cool Monaro's keenness,
Ours a rolling Riverine;
And the golden wheat-lands glowing,
And the hill creeks seaward flowing
From their tippisland ranges green.

Gypsy twain, the World uncaring,
Ours the World shall be for sharing;
And the Bushland wide and free,
From Cape York unto the Leeuwin,
Shall be ours to dare and do in,
Shall belong to you and me.

—E. J. BRADY, in the *Bulletin*.

International Notes.

United States.

FRED WARREN, the plucky editor of the *Appeal to Reason*, is not to go to gaol.

President Taft has commuted his sentence.

It will be remembered that a short while ago Warren was sentenced by the United States Appellate Court to pay a considerable fine and undergo six months' imprisonment. His "crime" was for daring to offer 10,000 dollars reward for the apprehension and delivery of the ex-Governor Taylor to the authorities of Kentucky, and publishing this offer in the *Appeal to Reason* and on packages sent through the post. Warren did this to test the legality of the forcible kidnapping of Moyer and Haywood in Colorado and their delivery in Idaho.

It was the campaign conducted with such daring by the *Appeal to Reason* and other Socialist papers that ultimately saved our dauntless comrades of the Western Federation of Miners from hanging.

The authorities were furious at the onslaught made upon them, and when they were forced to deliver up their prey they looked around for others.

Warren was fixed upon. He was charged with sending defamatory and scurrilous matter through the post. Everything possible was done to send him to prison. The case was dragged on for over three years. Taylor was specially pardoned in order to appear as a witness against him, the jury was packed, and the verdict was reserved till after the election.

Ultimately, sentence was passed on him, and he prepared to undergo the six months' imprisonment.

Our American comrades, however, did not let the matter rest. As at the time of the Idaho conspiracy they protested the innocence of the miners' officials, so now they rallied in defence of Warren. They held meetings of protest. They organised demonstrations. The Socialist press persistently agitated for Warren's release. And thus they forced the head of the great American Republic to over-ride the decision of the Courts and grant our comrade his liberty.

In his statement in connection with the case, Mr. Taft makes the admission that the Court which imposed the sentence "evidently looked beyond the record of evidence in this case and found that Warren is the editor and publisher of a newspaper engaged in a crusade against society and government as they are. . . . This is not a prosecution for criminal libel. It is a prosecution for what at best is a violation of a regulation for the use of the mails. To visit such an offence with severe punishment is likely to appear to the public to be an effort to punish the defendant for something that could not be charged in the indictment. It would give him an opportunity to pose as a victim of Government prejudice."

That is tantamount to a confession that the prosecution of Warren was an attempt to punish him for daring to speak out about the evils of the capitalist system.

When we remember the lurid history of the American Labor movement: the Homestead outrages, the Chicago hangings, the Colorado murders—the hundreds of occasions on which the workers have been brutally beaten under; when we remember the callous manner in which all working-class cases have been treated by the judiciary; and also recollect the indifference of the legislative authorities with regard to anything affecting

the condition of the workers, this sudden pardoning of Warren by Taft, in the face of the Courts, coming on top of the Socialist successes at the polls, is very significant.—TOM QUELCH, in *Justice*.

Italy.

Bissolati, of the Italian Socialists, has declined the portfolio of Agriculture in the Giolitti Ministry.

France.

Durand's release took place at four in the morning. At that hour at which Diebles is in the habit of entering the cells of prisoners condemned to death, that Durand was awakened, told he was free, and invited to dress. Durand was at first quite unable to believe the good news; he thought some trap was being laid for him, refused to dress, and said he would not leave the prison till his old parents came to fetch him. This was the news given to a few comrades when they arrived at half-past six at the prison. Some time later Durand and his friends proceeded to Havre. At Havre Station many hundreds of comrades were assembled, and hundreds of hands were stretched out to grasp Durand's. Among cries of "Vive Durand!" the whole party started off for the Maison du Peuple, where a special reunion had been arranged. Durand, in a few words which showed great emotion, heartily thanked all those who had worked for his release, and excused himself from saying more on account of his overwrought condition, and the gathering separated early.

It is stated that a Commissary of Police who gave evidence in favor of Durand has been discharged.

Alsace-Lorraine.

At the last municipal elections at Mulhausen six Social-Democrats were elected. This did not suit the bourgeois authorities, and all six mandates were annulled. The new election took place on Feb. 15. This time the Social-Democrats polled 1220 votes—300 more than before. The bourgeois parties had, however, united to oppose them, and by this means managed to gain the victory with 1,363 votes.

Germany.

The Chancellor, in reply to an interpellation by a Socialist member, has declared in the Reichstag that total disarmament is an impossibility.

In the Reichstag, Ledebour and Noske delivered strong speeches against the Naval Estimates. Ledebour said "the workers of every land have the greatest interest in the prevention of war. The armaments constitute an endless screw and do not abolish the danger of war, but intensify it. In order to abolish it, our patriotic duty is to fight against the jingoes in our own country. Only the limitation of the fleet can really diminish the danger of war, and we and our comrades in England are working towards that end, and that in the event of a war the right of capture should be abolished." Ledebour also strongly criticised Prince Henry's speech against the Socialists.

Noske, after alluding to the shocking case of the stoker who was recently beaten to death, said he agreed with Erzberger (Centre) that England's fear of an attack on the part of Germany was unjustified.

The Federal Government, which can't pay its own employees decent wages and which can't increase the amount paid in pensions to the aged workers, is going to build four more murder ships for the "Australian navy," to cost nearly a million of money. N.S.W. Labor Government is to have the contract.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that a Labor member, interviewed by one of its reporters, "prophesied that the Labor Ministry would not last three months." He said: "Mr. McGowan will be appointed Agent-General, and the States-rights faction, led by Mr. Holman, will coalesce with the extreme wing of the Liberal Party and the Independent Party, and fight Labor in the country upon the States-rights question and the land nationalisation policy." The *Co-operative*, edited by Labor-member Catts, also declares that Mr. McGowan may take the Agent-Generalship! Jobs, my brothers, jobs!

Judge Barton has ordered that Ernest Samuel Turner—the man who was fined something more than £5000 for having swindled the customs out of more than £4000—be held in jail until the fine and costs and duty are paid. There are no hard labor conditions—as in the case of unionists who go on strike. Mr. Turner simply goes into the debtors' prison, where he may live like a judge, have his daily papers, wear his own clothes, have whatever luxuries he can pay for, and so on. And the Judge, after declaring that the statements of facts disclosed a system of audacious and systematic fraud, said he sent him to prison with the utmost reluctance! The Labor Government is very gentle with the well-to-do swindler.

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Capitalism's Trail of Blood.

For if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God! we have paid it in full!

NINE men have been killed in the mine of the Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company, East Cannonsburg. A quantity of loose slate fell on a gang of workmen.

While Albert Riley was engaged in blasting at Terowie (S.A.), a piece of fuse ignited some gunpowder lying near, and Riley was seriously burnt about the face and body.

Percival Oughton, 17 years of age, employed at Poole and Steele's ironworks, Balmmain, was placing a belt on a revolving pulley when his arm got caught. The whirling wheel flung the lad round and round, and each time his legs were flung against a wall. He was not extricated until his arm gave way at the elbow, and he fell to the ground. His arm was torn off at the elbow, his leg fractured, and his body badly bruised and shaken.

Christian Nelson, wharf-laborer, working at Darling Island, was caught on the knee by a hook used for lifting wool, and severely lacerated.

Herbert Morton was killed in a mining accident at Yerranderie.

It is alleged that doors were locked in the building in which the New York fire occurred. Sweat-shop conditions contributed to the death-roll.

Two persons were killed and 13 injured as the result of a fire panic at the Hippodrome Picture Palace, Middlesborough, Eng.

A young man named Whalen, working on the railway extension to Nimitybelle, fell beneath the wheels of a dray, and had his right leg broken and left ankle sprained.

Fred. Bannister's thumb was torn off while he was working a lathe at Grenfell.

John Forrest, wharf-laborer, was killed at Byron Bay, while unloading butter boxes from the steamer Cavenba.

George Thompson, coal lumper, was struck by a coal basket while working on the collier Sphene at Watson's Bay. He fell 15 feet, and fractured his skull, death resulting shortly after at the hospital.

A little lad named Reynolds was run over by a train at the blast furnace, Lithgow. Both arms and one leg were cut off, and death resulted. It is probable that Hoskins' firm will now be asked to fence the line.

D. Burchett, employed on the railway at Brewarrina, was killed through being struck on the head by a telephone pole he was helping to unload.

As the result of a conflagration in New York, 150 persons, mostly girls, have lost their lives. The death-scenes were terrible.

The steamer Sechelt capsized during a storm off Vancouver, with the result that the crew of 13 were drowned.

J. Gregurke, miner, was blown to pieces by a premature explosion of a charge of gelignite in the South Mine, Broken Hill.

S. Semmes, miner, while working at the winze on the 825ft. level of the South mine, Broken Hill, had his hand severely crushed between two trucks.

Following is the trail of blood in the coal mines. Wallsend (which has among its proprietors Orangeman Wheeler and Cardinal Moran) heads the slaughter list: Aberdare, three deaths an expenditure of one life for every 517,182 tons of coal raised; Hebburn, seven deaths, a cost of one life for every 286,150 tons of coal raised; Pelaw Main, 11 deaths, one life for every 318,619 tons of coal raised; Wallsend, 11 deaths, one life for 281,018 tons of coal raised; South Bulli, five deaths, one life for every 685,344 tons of coal raised. It is added that during the present year four fatal accidents have occurred at Pelaw Main, and taking last year's figures as a basis the deaths at the mine from its inception works out at 243,828 tons of coal raised per life lost.

Every year in the United States, according to the official estimate of the Federal Bureau of Labor, between 30,000 and 35,000 workmen are killed outright in industrial accidents, while 2,000,000 more are maimed or injured more or less seriously. Out of this army—and there have been few armies with a longer or more terrible list of casualties—only one-eighth ever gets damages. The few that do are compelled to divide with the lawyers who prosecute their claims.

James Bruce fell from a telegraph pole, on which he was working, at Waverley, and was severely injured.

Colonel Foster says: "I think that a real Socialist is one who wants to get all the capital into the hands of the State."

We don't think!

A real Socialist is one who wants to do away with Capital and also with the State.

In addition to a multiplicity of other visitations, Broken Hill has M. Dutton, who persists in writing letters to the daily press.

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READ, not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.—FRANCIS BACON.

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Also procurable at 61 Goulburn-street.

The Club Executive acknowledges with thanks books from comrade Layley, Sandford, Vic., for use of library.

THE ROCK-BREAKER.

PAUSING, he leans upon his sledge, and looks—
A labor-blinded toiler;
So have I seen, on Shasta's top, a pine
Stand silent on a cliff,
Strip of its glory of green leaves and boughs,
Its great trunk split by fire,
Its grey bark blackened by the thunder-stroke,
Its life a sacrifice
To some blind purpose of the Destinies.
—EDWIN MARKHAM.

The Truth about the Labor Party.

BY J. BLUMENTHAL.
(Continued.)

COMMERCIAL crises are caused not by sun-spots, as Jevons, the English bourgeois economist (of whom W. A. Holman is a follower), asserts, but is due to the private ownership of the means of production. Each factory produces at its highest pitch, regardless of the fact that supply is forcing demand. And when the demand is saturated, factories stop producing, workmen are thrown out of employment, millions suffer the pangs of want, while thousands actually die of starvation—because they have produced too much! So assert the bourgeois.

Socialists say that these crises are due to under-consumption, not overproduction. At any rate, when the next crisis happens along under Labor Party rule, its reform will take the shape of not putting a stop to the cause of unemployment, but of giving the unemployed work at painting railings, etc. As the park railings are being pulled down everywhere for the sake of beauty, how on earth the Labor Party will show its Labor sympathies is a mystery.

Is it a Labor Party?

The name Labor prefixed to a Party presupposes that there is in existence a class which does not labor.

If there is a class which does not labor, we can assume that there is a need for a working-class party to consider the interests of those that do labor.

If a Labor Party gets into power, it means that all laws hitherto made have been made by and for the interests of the class that does not labor.

Consequently it would be expected that a party designated Labor, and presumably in the interests of the working-class, would wipe out those minority class-made laws, and make laws in the interests of the class it is supposed to represent.

This gives rise to the following logical suppositions:

1. If it be recognised that there must be a Labor Party, it means that a small class has hitherto held possession of the reins of Government, offices of State, etc.; so we can fairly assume, prior to the rise of the Labor Party, these offices and duties have been administered in the direct interests of the possessing class—represented in this country by the landowner, manufacturer, importer, and large farmer.

2. To keep a few thousands of people (the proprietors, the owners of the means of living) in idleness presupposes a class that must be dispossessed of land and all tools of production, the proletarians, who are the possessors of but one commodity—the power to labor.

3. As Labor produces all value by applying present living labor and stored-up labor power (capital) to natural wealth it would be inferred that the laborer is entitled to all he produces.

4. As the laborer has been forcibly dispossessed of his right of an independent being living in a social state, and as he, as a member of the proletariat is under the disadvantage of either having to starve or sell his labor power, he follows the latter course, and in return obtains what is merely a subsistence wage.

5. Consequently, being continually forced down to and even under the subsistence level, the proletarian is often driven to take violent measures for the amelioration of his lot. Out of the severity of their economic position would the varying results of their subjection be brought forth by a French Revolution or the growth of a middle-class Labor Party.

The Labor Party has been in power some considerable time, and has so far failed to substantiate its claim to the use of the word Labor. As it calls itself a Labor Party, and therefore directly infers that there is a class which does not labor, a class of loafers and drones which should not be allowed to remain a drag on Society, the Labor Party's constant reiteration that it intends to administer the present class-made law, which it admits (by the very fact of its existence)

has been made by the privileged class for its own selfish interests, and the statement that the Labor Party will "legislate in the interests of ALL classes," indelibly stamps the Labor Party as a middle-class or bourgeois party that can only live as the bitter and unrelenting enemy of the working class.

To be Continued.

The Movement in Melbourne. Some Impressions.

BY DORA B. MONTEFIORE.

OUR Melbourne comrades have certainly been keeping the red flag flying to some purpose during the last few days. Some capitalist speaker said that the red flag was only at present the size of a handkerchief, and his hearers must see to it that it did not grow to larger proportions. It strikes me it has outgrown the handkerchief stage in Melbourne, for I have already seen large chunks of it at the Trades Hall, in the Gaiety Theatre, and on No. 6 wharf, on the banks of the Yarra, not to speak of the dinner, commemorative of the Paris Commune, held at headquarters on Monday, March 19th.

My impressions of a mass meeting of Harvester strikers, which I was asked to address at the Trades Hall, was a scene of tense excitement and disciplined, determined warfare. That is the vital use of a strike; it is an object lesson to those who are still too undeveloped to respond to theory. These backward and muddle-headed thinkers require a special class in economics and industrialism; and they get it whilst a strike is on, and the rumble of battle is in the air. As we passed through groups of men organising picket work, or discussing the pending conference, we heard in the distance the strains of the strikers' band, playing rousing tunes as the strikers filed in and filled up every corner in the old Trades Hall. Mr. Skehan was in the chair, and introduced the two S. Australian delegates, who had come over to take part in the conference. He then read out a list of subscriptions, amounting to over £500, received between Friday and Monday; one amount being 2d from a church caretaker, working 60 hours a week at 25s! Verily the yoke of the church is a hard yoke in more ways than one! I felt proud, when it came to my turn to speak, to have the privilege of giving the Socialist message of solidarity to such a fine militant body of men; and to be able to remind them that, according to our Socialist interpretation, it was not McKay who employed them, but they who employed McKay, to collect and spend the surplus value of their earnings. I also reminded them how the crux of the present struggle was the "free labor" question, and told them how their Lithgow comrades had, on this point, been betrayed and insulted by Hoskins. As our Sydney comrades will have seen, the conference has failed, and the employers' first ultimatum was that they refused to give in on the subject of their right to employ "free labor," and they further declined to recognise the shop stewards of the unions. The men have, very wisely, refused to bind themselves to a three years' agreement about wages, recognising, as they must, that in industrial warfare the workers must never, even for a moment, lay down their arms or call a truce to give the enemy breathing time.

On Wednesday, 22nd, we had a quite informal but most effective Socialist demonstration on Wharf No. 6, alongside the steamer Marama, in which our comrade Ross and his family are now travelling to New Zealand. About 50 of us turned up to give him a send off, among them Frank Hyett, Walter Thomas Mills and his wife (of the American National Socialist Party), Mrs. Pitt, and Mrs. Scott-Bennett. As the gangways went up we gave them the first and last verses of the Red Flag, and it was worth a great deal to watch the faces of the other passengers, whilst our handful of enthusiastic, emotional fanatics for a great cause held the floor. Our entertainment concluded with three minutes speeches delivered from the top of a pile of sacks by comrade Mills and myself, followed by cheers for the success of the harvesters' strike.

Comrade Mills, whom I last saw in Copenhagen, is a quaint delightful personality, standing four foot nothing, and who appears to be in an brilliant state of chuckling laughter. He has promised "the boys" to come round to headquarters for

his welcome on Monday night, and we expect him to keep the fun going.

Just one word about our commemoration of the martyrs of the commune on Monday, March 19th, coupled with a word of congratulation to the women's committee on the taste and care shown in the decorations of the hall, and the flowers—among which red predominated—on the table. Of all our Socialist celebrations this seems to me always the most symbolic and sacramental. It was on March 19th, 1871, that the red flag was hoisted by the leaders of the Commune over the Hotel de Ville and the principal buildings of Paris, as a sign of the Administration by the people for the people; it was only lowered by the conquering capitalists to be red-dyed in every fold in the heart's blood of 300,000 of the martyred people; and it will float again, not in Paris only, but throughout the world, when men and women have learnt the lesson of "the solidarity of the human race."

Unionists Blacklegging on Unionists.

BY H.S.C.

THE Renmark strike still continues, and the men are standing firm, despite the fact that they are fighting against great odds, as the growers are being helped, as usual, by members of other alleged unions scabbing on the U.L.U.

On Thursday last the growers manned an antiquated boat, named the Julia, the seaworthiness of which is of a doubtful quantity, and shipped a cargo of 30 tons of pears under the protection of a body of police.

At Morgan the U.L.U. organiser attempted to persuade the railway men not to assist in unloading the scab fruit, but, as usual, the railway men persisted in scabbing.

When one of the trucks of pears reached Port Adelaide, the workers there, with the exception of the railway men, recognised their common interests with the workers of Renmark and refused to touch the fruit. The truck was taken to the Government produce depot, but the men there refused to unload it, and the foreman of Silbert, Sharp, and Bishop, to whom the fruit belonged, had to unload it on his lonesome.

The members of the A.S.E. and the Iron-moulders' Union are still scabbing on the Implement Makers at Gawler by continuing to work, and their excuse is that the society was never requested to call out its members. At the meeting of the Union Mortuary, however, it was decided to request these societies to call out their members, and if this was not done the Council would declare them black and request all the other Trades and Labor Councils to take similar action.

A letter from the I.W.W. Club, congratulating the Renmark workers on their antagonism to Arbitration was published in Tuesday's Herald. In Wednesday's Herald appeared interviews with W. P. Jackson, F. C. Hahn (whom the Herald styles a solid unionist—which same is true, as he is slow to recognise the common interests of the workers), and R. P. Blundell, M.P., and the interviews disclose the fact that what this trinity does not know of the I.W.W. principles would fill a respectable-sized volume.—Adelaide, 24.3.11.

The J.P. pest threatens soon to be as bad as the rabbits. The Labor Government is said to contemplate the creation of 1000 or 10000 of them. A J.P.-ship has come to be regarded as a sort of political bribe.

Secretary Dale, of the U.L.U., says that seeing that the South Australian Labor Government claims to represent all classes of the community, it has proved its claim by making no distinction between "scab" fruit and clean fruit. This will be another point for the workers to remember.

Couldn't the Chief Secretary's department be used for some better purpose than exhibiting articles made at a charity shop where the blind are sweated? We would suggest that the Chief Secretary might also exhibit the wages sheet of the said shop, with the amount paid to the man who made the mat.

Miss Vida Goldstein (of Melbourne) is credited per cable, with having said that "directly the suffrage was granted, women received equal pay for equal work, by Commonwealth law." Of course, the cable is wrong. Miss Goldstein could not have possibly said anything so totally incorrect. Nowhere in the "Commonwealth" (except perhaps at Renmark under the U.L.U. log) does woman receive equal pay for equal work—not even in the Government departments controlled by the alleged Labor Parties.

Charles Flenley (60), a miner, was killed at the Lord Nelson mine, St. Arnaud, Victoria.

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